

III States bear international responsibility for their national activities in outer space and on celestial bodies (Outer Space Treaty, Moon Treaty and Liability Convention).

IV Certain military activities in outer space are consistent with international law. These include:

- The use of military personnel in space (Outer Space Treaty).
- The use of space-based remote sensors for military purposes (ABM Treaty, SALT Treaties, Threshold Test Ban Treaty, and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty).
- The use of space-based communications, navigation, meteorological systems.

V Certain military activities in space are inconsistent with international law. These include:

- Interference with space-based remote sensors used for military purposes as between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. (ABM Treaty, SALT Treaties, Threshold Test Ban Treaty and Peaceful Nuclear Explosion Treaty).
- Placement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in orbit around the Earth and on celestial bodies or in orbit around them. (Outer Space Treaty, Moon Treaty, SALT II). This includes new fractional orbital systems (SALT II).
- Hostile acts or use of force on celestial bodies and orbits around them. (Moon Treaty).
- Placement of military bases and conduct of military tests or manoeuvres on celestial bodies and in orbits around them. (Outer Space Treaty and Moon Treaty).
- Testing of nuclear weapons in outer space (Partial Test Ban Treaty).
- Development, testing, deployment of space-based ABM systems or components (ABM Treaty).
- Military or hostile use of environmental modification techniques in outer space (Environmental Modification Treaty).

The perspective and detail found in this Canadian survey is applicable not only to the CD's deliberations on outer space but also to the widening body of international law that is becoming an integral part of the arms control negotiating process.

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